

LITERATURE CITED

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- (2). Pascher, A.—Die Süßwasserflora Deutschlands, etc. Hft. 2, Flagellatae 2.
- (3). Smith, G. W.—Freshwater Algae. (1933).
- (4). Stokes, A. C.—Notes on new freshwater Infusoria. *Proc. American Phil. Society* 23: Infusoria (1886). pp. 562-568.
- (5). Tiffany, L. H.—The Plankton Algae of the West End of Lake Erie. Franz Theodore Stone Lab. Contr. No. 6 (1934) 1-113. 15 pl.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

FIGURES 1-4. *CYCLONEXIS ANNULARIS* Stokes. 1 a, b. Vertical and lateral aspects of normal colony, 2 a-e; fragments of colonies which have been repeatedly "attacked" by small animals. 3 a, b. Reduced colonies re-forming after a normal colony has been broken by encounters with animals. 4. A small colony in which the cells are enlarging as drying occurs.

FIGURES 5-7. *ACTIDESMIUM HOOKERI* Reinsch.

FIGURES 1, 5, 6, & 7 are drawn to scale a; 2, 3, 4 to scale b.

A STATION FOR *CHEILANTHES ALABAMENSIS* IN GILES COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—On July 8, 1938, while collecting with my class from the Mountain Lake Biological Station along the New River, in Giles County, Virginia, I came upon several plants of the Smooth Lipfern, *Cheilanthes alabamensis* (Buckley) Kunze.

The range of this species is usually given as Virginia and Missouri to Alabama, Arizona and Mexico. Its occurrence in Virginia has been based solely upon collections made many years ago in Lee County, where it is said not to have been found recently. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the plant still exists at this locality. Dr. E. T. Wherry tells me that during the summer of 1938 he spent an entire day in a diligent but fruitless attempt to relocate it on the cliffs of the Powell River in Lee County, where it is believed that the original Virginia specimens were collected. If *Cheilanthes alabamensis* no longer grows in Lee County then the locality here reported may well be the only one now known within the state. At least, it represents a range extension to the east-northeast of about 140 miles.

The present find was made on the calcareous bluffs along the east bank of the New River, about a mile and a quarter north of the town of Ripplemead or one-half mile northwest of the railroad station at Klotz. Here, high up near the crest of the cliffs overlooking the river

and some extensive limestone quarries, the fern was discovered, growing on the perfectly bare cliff-face.

The flora of these cliffs is indeed an interesting one. Associated with the *Cheilanthes* on the bare rock ledges are two other lime-loving ferns, *Asplenium cryptolepis* Fernald and *Pellaea glabella* Mett. The predominant herbaceous vegetation includes *Draba ramosissima* Desv., *Sedum Nevii* Gray, *Brachychaeta sphacelata* (Raf.) Britton, *Aster oblongifolius* Nutt., *Rudbeckia triloba* L., *Polymnia canadensis* L. and *P. uvcdalia* L.—all pronounced calciphiles. The characteristic tree on the summit of the bluffs is *Quercus Muhlenbergii* Engelm.; and a trio of shrubs to be looked for on all such calcareous formations throughout this area (*Rhus canadensis* Marsh., *Ptelea trifoliata* L. and *Zanthoxylum americanum* Mill.) is here present. This entire assemblage of species, to which many more might be added, is so characteristic a feature of almost every calcareous bluff along the New River as to engender the hope that further careful exploration of similar habitats may yield additional stations for *Cheilanthes alabamensis* in this and adjacent counties.

Specimens of the present collection (Fogg No. 14861) are being deposited in the Gray Herbarium and the herbaria of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Mountain Lake Biological Station.—JOHN M. FOGG, JR., University of Pennsylvania.

SPIRANTHES MICHUACANA IN ARIZONA.—Recently, while working up the *Spiranthinae* of Mexico for an orchid flora of that country, a specimen of *Spiranthes michuacana* (La Llave & Lexarza) Hemsley from Arizona was found among the undetermined specimens in the Gray Herbarium. The species does not seem to have been reported previously from the United States although it is not surprising to find it in Arizona. The plant ranges from the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Puebla to Sonora and Chihuahua in Mexico with its northern limit in Arizona.

ARIZONA: Hermitage of Rucker Valley, September 1881, *Lemmon 477*.

The same collection in the Kew Herbarium has the locality as "Huachuca Mountains."—LOUIS O. WILLIAMS, Harvard University.

CERTAIN PLANT RECORDS FROM HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE; A CORRECTION.—By some accident, an only partially corrected galley of